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New-York Daily Tribune.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Eighty persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies; eighty-three arrests have been made. = The Anarchists will not be allowed to meet in Trafalgar Square to-day. - Mr. Gladstone has recovered from his billious attack, and has left London for Brighton. - The Scotch miners' strike is ended. === Professor Tyndall's funeral took place at his home in Surrey.

City and Suburban .- The annual 7th Regiment Games were held in the armory. === The German-American Reform Union denounced Tammany and resolved to form a strong organization. == A dynamite cartridge was found in a bag of coffee brought from Mexico. Stocks dull and heavy, but, excepting industrial stocks, final declines small and insignificant. Money on call nominal at previous rates. Domestic.-The brig W. G. Irwin arrived at

San Francisco, bringing further advices from Hawaii. - Minister Thurston talked guardedly of Hawalian affairs to a reporter at Omaha The Government crop report places the condition of winter wheat at 91.5. === Carpet nanufacturers protest against the pr the Wilson bill relating to their industry. The builders of the Marblehead are chagrined at the announced corrected time of the cruiser on her trial trip, and have asked for a second test. == By a decision of the Supreme Court at Elmira, the deposits of savings banks in National banks in this State are held to be preferred claims in case of insolvency of National

The Weather,-Indications for to-day: Rain followed by clearing and colder weather Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 39%,

Among the strongest of the many forces which are gathering for the coming struggle to overthrow Tammany Hall is the German-American Reform Union. It is led by and is largely composed of citizens who have great weight and influence among their fellows-men of substance, moral worth, energy and courage. They are in the fight against misrule to stay, and they mean to use every power which they possess to accomplish the downfall of corruption in municipal affairs. The meeting which the union held yesterday, when resolutions were passed denouncing Tammany and deciding to form a strong organization at once, was one of the hopeful signs of the times.

President Cleveland and his enterprising Secretary of State must be thoroughly convinced by this time that they made a great mistake when they selected Mr. Willis to carry out their remarkable policy in Hawaii. So long as they had a man like Blount to deal with they got custom-made opinions to suit their tastes. When they pitched upon Willis to continue the work so auspiciously begun by Blount, they seem to have been unfortunate in picking out a man who is capable of being influenced by facts and of forming his own opinions therefrom. According to the latest accounts, Mr. Willis, as had already been surmised, found the condition of affairs on the islands so different from what Blount had reported it to be that he was unable to carry out the Administration programme. Nor is this the worst of it. The Oueen-" Ungrateful Lil" she should be called hereafteractually doesn't want to be restored unless the United States will guarantee her safety, but, instead, asks for a money consideration to soothe her outraged feelings. This comes ridiculously near the terms offered her in the Treaty of Annexation, which Mr. Cleveland so scornfully cast aside when he started out on his Quixotic mission of "righting a terrible wrong."

Although the court before which Dr. Meyer, the alleged insurance poisoner, is being tried for his life held no session yesterday, public interest in the matter continued unabated, and the case seemed to form everywhere the principal topic of discussion. Four days were consumed in obtaining a jury before the Assistant District-Attorney had an opportunity of telling. in his opening for the prosecution, the story of the crime. Horrible and ghastly in all its detalls, it was corroborated in every particular by one of the prisoner's accomplices named evidence, after betraying the Doctor to the of Tammany methods have been so complete fident as a bunco-steerer and as smooth and landian dispensation. He has perceived a correctly, this is not the kind of a man Great

Muller had not completed his testimony when morning. The trial is expected to last throughout the greater part of the week.

Widespread satisfaction will be felt on both altogether. sides of the Atlantic to learn that Mr. Gladstone was so much better yesterday afternoon as to enable him to proceed to Brighton. With a man of his great age even the most trivial ailfore not surprising that his condition on Friday should at one moment have given rise to serious apprehensions, now happily dispelled.

Inasmuch as the inclement weather and the advent of winter have brought to a close the football, horse-racing and baseball seasons, popplar interest in sporting matters will be devoted. during the next few days at any rate, to the great triangular billiard tourney which begins to-morrow evening at the Madison Square Garden, and is to last until Saturday night, The contestants will be Frank C. Ives and Jacob Schaefer, both of Chicago, and George F. Slosson, of this city, and the contest is declared by experts as destined to prove the most important National billiard tournament that has ever taken place in this city.

THE OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

The bomb explosion in the French Chamber of Deputies is a startling incident of Anarchist | ately put under arrest in Rio. warfare upon civilized government. The legislative session was not largely attended, and the proceedings were not of exciting interest, a dull debate on the election of M. Mirman dragging when the astounding interruption came from the galleries. A dynamite bomb was suddenly flung into the centre of the Chamber, where it exploded in the air with terrific force, injuring many Deputies. The fact that it exploded near the head of a Socialist Deputy indicates that the bomb-thrower had no personal animosity. There was nothing in the nature of the legislative proceedings to provoke the special resentment of the Anarchists. A day was chosen when the galleries were not crowded and when the miscreant could bandle his dynamite bomb without attracting attention. It was an act of defiance deliberately aimed against constituted authority. The Chamber of Deputies was the recognized centre of legislative power and public law. The exploding bomb was a challenge from a body of fanatics who have proclaimed unrelenting warfare upon public au

The mental responsibility of the bomb-throwe remains to be determined. It is possible that this was the individual act of some half-witted creature, whose brain had been turned by po litical discussion in wine-shops. It is more probable that it is a genuine Anarchist demon stration, and that it is the first skirmish in an aggressive campaign against public law. Com ing, as it does, after similar outrages in Spain Germany and Chicago, it is an unerring indi cation of the necessity for organized action it defence of public institutions. The Anarchists, according to their own estimates, number at least thirty thousand in Europe and America. They are teaching and preaching with fanatical ardor a gospel of destruction. The resources of civilization will have to be pitted against them else all forms of human government will be endangered and overthrown.

While the Anarchists have been strongest in numbers and most active in their press work in London and New-York, the police of those cities have been unceasing in vigilance, and have prevented dynamite outrages. Paris is a better base of operations for them, because it has a Radical and almost Socialist population which has often expressed sympathy for the deeds of fanatics and political outlaws. The explosion of this dynamite bomb may be the signal for a recoil against revolutionary doctrines which have fascinated too often the imagination of a reckless and capricious popu- in the Barrundia affair was vehemently assailed

TAMMANY BLACKMAIL AND EXTORTION

The people of New-York are getting their eyes opened. They have suspected for a long time that Tammany Hall has conducted an organized system of blackmail upon the vice and crime of the metropolis. The revelations and exposures which have been made by Dr. Parkhurst and his assistants have left no further room for doubt or uncertainty on that point, Every intelligent New-Yorker must now see clearly that the very source of Tammany strength, the citadel of its power, is in extortion and blackmail. It can no longer be disputed or denied that the campaign funds of the Tammany organization, and by consequence a most important part of the campaign funds of the Democratic State and National committees, have depended largely upon tributes levied upon gambling-hells, dives and disorderly houses. The local State and National organizations of the Democratic party also profit heavily by taxing candidates and officeholders, by collections from disreputable and illegal schemes and combinations, and by deliberate and cold-blooded blackmail of corporations Democratic and Republican. It is obvious that the system of collecting revenue from every disorderly house, such as those recently raided by the police, from every gambling-den, from every policy-shop and from every liquor-saloon, has been perfected by Tammany Hall, and has been carried out in all its details with remorse

less rigor. In these ways the Tammany campaign funds have been swollen to enormous proportions, and the contributions of Tammany to the State and National committees have been liberal. But a heavy percentage of the fruits of this system of extortion and blackmail has tarried on the way to the campaign coffers. A considerable share of it has been detained by certain members of the police force. That is too evident now for question or denial. A lucrative fraction of it has inflated the incomes of certain favored political leaders and henchmen. The wealth amassed by certain police captains and other officials, the swiftly expanding fortunes of certain men of influence in local politics, are not difficult of explanation, when the extent and character of the ways and means and avennes of extortion in this city are thoroughly understood.

It is not only the vice and crime of New York that are robbed so relentlessly for the benefit of Tammany and the Democratic party. The corporations are compelled to give up large sums. Authorized representatives of Tammany Hall and of the Democratic State machine visit the offices of the corporations, especially in the course of great campaigns, and bleed the corporations without stint. Threats of hostile legislation at Albany are extremely effective agents of depletion. These Democratic black- Brodsky," would be entirely justified in laying mailers make their demands upon corporations controlled by Democrats, as well as upon those controlled by Republicans. All is grist which comes to their mill. But they will be less active in the future than they have been in the past. They will have no power at Albany this win-

considerably embarrassed hereafter. The Grand the court adjourned on Friday night, and will Jury, however, ought to set up some serious resume his seat in the witness-chair to-morrow obstacles to the further maintenance of systematized blackmail and extortion in this city in the interest of corrupt political organizations, and trial juries ought to stamp it out

BARBOSA AND BARRUNDIA.

ments assume a gravity they would not possess of the Brazilian civil war. Ruy Barbosa, forunder ordinary circumstances, and it is there. | merly Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government of President Deodoro and more recently an ally of Admiral Mello, took passage from Buenos Ayres in a Royal Mail steamer for Rio, intending to have his family join him there on the ship and to proceed with them to Bahia and possibly to England. When the Magdalena arrived at Rio the Peixoto Government issued warrants for his arrest upon the ship. Admiral Lang, commanding the British squadron in the harbor, received information of the Government's purpose and took measures to prevent Barbosa's arrest. When Peixoto's officers boarded the steamer they encountered fifty men from a British man-of-war. rapid-fire gun. Peixoto's officers retired without attempting to serve their warrants. Barbosa, learning that an attempt would be made to arrest him at Bahia, where there would be no British man-of-war to protect him, changed his plans and returned to Buenos Ayres by another steamer. His family, however, were immedi-

This action of Admiral Lang in preventing the arrest of a political offender under the Brit ish flag in Brazilian territorial waters revives memories of the Barrundia affair. General Bar rundia had been Secretary of War in Guate mala and a candidate for the Presidency Driven into exile, he had become a revolution ist during the war between Guatemala and Salvador. He took passage in a Mexican harbor on the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco, bound for Panama and intermediate ports. The Guate malan Government attempted to arrest him in Champerico, and Captain Pitts appealed to the American Minister, Mr. Mizner. At San Jose the Acapulco anchored not far from two American men-of-war, and Captain Pitts again re fused to surrender General Barrundia without make the arrest. General Barrundia fought for his life, and was shot down and assassinated on the deck with the American flag flying, This outrage occurred while American cruisers

were close at hand. The Barrundla affair was thoroughly investigated by the Harrison Administration. Secre tary Tracy strongly consured the conduct of the naval officers. Secretary Blaine, in a long review of the case under date of November 18 utterly without justification, pronounced his of legal forms and authority, on the deck of an American vessel, which thereby became the scene of confusion, of danger and of assassination." He was reminded that he had been in formed by Captain Pitts that General Barrundia would probably resist arrest, and that the time was one of great disorder when ordinary law was suspended and life and liberty wer at the mercy of the rulers and of an excited populace. Secretary Blaine expressed his astonishment that the Minister, instead of consenting officially to the arrest of General Barrundia. had not directed Commander Reiter to take the refugee on board the Ranger within or without the waters of Guitemala, and thereby followed humane and recognized precedents which have

been sanctioned by civilized Governments. The action of the Harrison Administration elsewhere. The right of the Guatemalan officials to make the arrest and to take the pris oner off an American steamer was loudly defended, and the course of the State and Navy departments was fiercely and wantonly condemned as contrary to the principles of international law. A few years have passed, and a British admiral is now found to be acting in a parallel case precisely as the Harrison Adminstration thought that Minister Migner and Commander Reiter ought to have acted in the Barrundia affair. When Peixoto's officers undertook to arrest Barbosa under the British flag there was the guard of fifty men with their rapid-firing gun to defend him. He was not shot down like a dog under that flag with the connivance of the British Minister and the fleet,

THE PASSING OF BRODSKY.

Let us draw near and muse for a moment on the passing of Brodsky. For Brodsky has gone over Not over the river into the misty and mysterious Beyond. May that day be far off, Or, as Governor Flower would say under the hypnotic influence of Professor Collin, "Serus in coclum redeat." Brodsky has gone over to East Fourteenth Street. Not by any beating of drums or music of bands or any demonstration of unusual hilarity in the Wigwam do we know it. For the Sachems and Sagamores and Wisklakies of East Fourteenth Street are not just now in a hilarious mood. Care sits on the brow of Croker, and the time between drinks is devoted to deep thinking by the General Committee. The morning odor of an all-night har-room pervades the atmosphere; statesmen go tiptoeing round as if in dread of the subtle and slippery banana peel; and, instead of the cheery "Set 'em up all 'round for the boys!' there is only the sullen, solitary order for individual cocktails or the swirling swig of the solitary soaker. They did not rise up on their hind legs in Tammany Hall and vent their enthusiasm in cheers; they did not even "set 'em up agin" when Brodsky's coming was announced. No fireworks were touched off; no high-priced band or orchestra struck up "Hail and other aspects would have furnished M to the Chief" or "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." It was not from Tammany itself that the intelligence was flashed that in her beating bosom the bold, bewildering Brodsky had buried his bruised hopes and disappointed ambitions Johnny Brodsky told of it himself.

Johnny has had already what may without exaggeration be called a career. He has been a Republican district leader. Not leader only, but dealer; which is a very simple anagram. His great successes have been rather in dealing than in leading. For his dealing has been of that sort that a Republican running for office in his district who should ask before opening the game the familiar question, "Who dole de eards?" and should be answered, "Johnny down four kings and remarking "I pass out. As a dealer he was always a howling success It is not known that he ever lost a trick; he was always full of them. In a primary he was as fluent as a book agent, as energetic as a head waiter in a hash house, as quick in his

He was popular. Such a voice as he had for zen, meaning no harm and innocent of wicked arresting the attention of the busiest barkeep- purpose, has caught the vapor of a hint and er! Such a wave of the hand as he said, "Set 'em up once more!" And such a hand for a corkserew! And he never got left. Whatever | bewildering in statesmanship and the ineffable became of the ticket he always came up smil- in diplomacy-Gresham prepares for his undering. And the good feeling there always was lings an oath of terrible significance, between him and his opponents. It was almost "La Prensa," the most influential journal in | fraternal. No good man could witness it withthe Argentine, relates a remarkable incident out being touched by it. Many earnest Republicans were really touched by it. Sometimes for ten, sometimes for a hundred.

And now Johnny has gone over to East Fourteenth Street. "There are really no great issues between the parties now," he said in aunouncing his conversion; "it came down to a question of local issues. The Republicans didn't want me. The Democrats did. I go where I am wanted." Explanation could not be more ample. What Johnny sets store by is 'issues"-" great issues." He must have them. No issue less than a ten. And so, in the ab sence of "great issues between the parties," he has gone over where he was " wanted," How much he was "wanted" by Tammany does not clearly appear. But they seem to be en-The detachment was heavily armed and had a listing more Brigadier-Generals than privates in East Fourteenth Street this year.

DO WE THINK TOO MUCH!

The marvellous intellectual development of the world during the last four hundred years has led many people to fear that the human race is thinking too much-that, in fact, the human brain is in danger of destroying itself by its abnormal activity. A writer in "The Pall Mall Budget," for instance, who possibly does not expect to be taken with entire serious ness, predicts that man is now tending to de velop into a cabbage-shaped, cricket-like creature, hopping about on his hands and dragging behind him the atrophied remnants of his unused body and legs. He will, in a word, be simply an enormously developed brain. While the conceit does not merit any serious notice. it reflects a belief more or less consciously entertained by large numbers of people, who are at once impressed and appalled by the movement and complexity of modern life. But those who think thus prove thereby that

they, at least, are in no imminent danger of thinking too much. For their judgment is almost wholly a superficial one. Paradoxical as it may seem, the most serious indictment that can be brought against our age to-day is that it does not think enough. Just as in every other period of its history, the world to-day has nearly all its thinking done for it by a few specialists. The average man has no time to think, except in the grooves made for him by such intellectual giants as Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, Spencer, Browning, Tennyson and Martineau. All he does, and in fact all he has time to do, is to act as the willing pack-horse of the thinker, by executing his plans for the progress and betterment of the race. We would not depreciate the importance of this work. On the contrary, the docility of the unthinking multitude in following the leadership of a few great original thinkers has been the moving life, in which we all rejoice. We no longer administer a draught of hemlock to a bold thinker; nor do we burn at the stake the man who discovers a new law of Nature. Certain theologians mourn loudly at what they suppose to be the incredulity of the age. But, in truth the age is inclined to be too credulous because it is both unable and unwilling to do its own thinking Immersed, as it is, in the continuous and multiplied activities that characterize modern life, it is entirely content to accept as true what its teachers declare to be true.

But it is obvious that this state of affairs annot continue indefinitely. Man is a think ing being. The Sanscrit root stem of the word man is itself proof that he has always been so regarded. Worthy as the world's thinkers are of the deference now paid them-and in most cases they are supremely worthy-their commission will one day expire by limitation or rather it will be merged in the larger com mission which imposes upon every conscious being the obligation to prove all things and to hold fast that which is good. The poverty of thought to-day is not due to any inherent weakness of intellectual development in the mass of the people, but simply to the rapid pace of modern progress in things material, which leaves no time for introspective thought. We are all trying as best we may to assimilate and digest the results of past ages of thought and speculation. When that process is completed the world will face the fact that in the last analysis mind is incomparably greater than matter, and every man will begin to realize that his own mind is a microcosm, however imperfeet, of the Divine Mind. While on the one hand he will have learned from the thinkers whom he now so blindly follows how to think himself, the progress of the mechanic and industrial arts will have given him leisure for thought and intellectual culture, which is not now possible except to the few who are able to withdraw themselves from active life. Then will be realized, in a way never yet realized, the prophetic boast of the philosopher: I think; therefore I am."

MATERIAL FOR OPERA BOUFFE.

If the late lamented M. Offenbach were alive to-day he would find in the second Cleveland Administration a richer fund of material for his peculiar workmanship than he ever saw in the nonsense of petty German courts or the legendary lore of France, Mr. Blount is infinitely funnier than General Boum, and Liliuokalani can give La Marjolaine points in the game all through. The air is thick with amuse ment. The sortie of the Paramount with Lindley Murray and all the hierophauts of Rhetoric shuddering in the middle distance; lovely won an in the person of the Silhouette Queen wait ing like Andromache for her wooden-headed Perseus; Cleveland and Gresham made up for Cherubs with beautiful faces and nothing to sit down upon, hovering over the apotheosis-these Offenbach with an opportunity de luxe. But through all the insoluble maze of Mr.

Blount's flounderings, and escaping as it were from the Cretan labyrinth of his intellectual processes, we discern the tableau of Secretary Gresham seated on a dais surrounded by his chorus and his censer-bearers, with the shade of Josiah Quincy in the atmosphere, and with young Mr. Strobel enveloping the group in a flabby rapture. The time has come. The fatal hour impends. The whole story of the Administration rests upon the issue. Forth from the sacred recesses of the State Department troop the haughty clerks, repositories of the mysteri ous diplomacy of the consecrated one, guardi ans of a secret that in its exposition would not shock a fly. Gresham, the inventor of finesse the high priest of chivalry, the only legitimate successor of the Duke of Barataria, Premier to Don Quixote de La Mancha-Gresham walts to swear these palpitating minions by the great horn spoon, by the chin whiskers of the Prophet, by everything terrible and dark never,

police at Toledo in return for a \$500 reward. and overwhelming that their operations will be plausible as a lightning-rod man. He had read phantom leak. Somewhere a drop of wisdom Britain should have to represent her large in sons for being a Republican-substantial ones. has trickled through. Here and there a citihad his obfuscation deepened. This must be stopped at any cost, and Gresham-type of the

> All this would be excruciating enough, but in the light of Mr. Cleveland's message it is literally agonizing. How can the State Department clerks disclose anything when neither the President nor his Jacques Strop for the time being knows anything himself? Why should they be sworn to secreey at dead of night, with a caldron smoking high up the stage and bones and strange hair disposed in evidence, when they are quite as ignorant as their Chiefs with one exception? It is now notorious that Blount discovered nothing in Honolulu. It is equally evident that neither Mr. Cleveland nor Mr. Gresham has an idea-not even as to the limtations of the Constitution. Why, then, are hese occupants of three-legged stools called down and summoned to the presence of the Secretary, to be stupefied by strange eaths and warned against sins that they cannot possibly commit?

Mr. Gresham is unwell. Like the Moccasin Snake in August he is blind and suicidal. Snapping at Mr. Harrison he wounds himself. He would be tragic if he were not ridiculous. He would be terrible if he were not otherwise, His clerks can tell nothing because they do not know it. He himself could not make a disclosure unless to the effect that the Administration is in a hole of his industrious digging. The whole country is waiting for the upshot of a flasco. Nobody understands the wherefore of Plount; nobody conjectures the relevancy of Gresham; and yet the Secretary of State is swearing in his myrmidons to conceal what they do not even imagine, and threatening them as against performances of which they are atterly incapable.

Why did M. Offenbach die so soon? For what reason was he removed while as yet Gresham had not developed the ultimate possibilities of burlesque?

The surface railroad company in Brooklyn for him. decided to attach to each of its cars the fender etric cars in Boston. This is a contrivance which projects a short distance in front of the car, and when it strikes a person the tendency is to throw him up on the fender, instead of hurling him to the ground and running over him. The use of this device is clearly in the interest of the public at large. The cable cars in this city ought also to be provided with a similar attachment.

Alexander III's sudden and unexpected decree rdering the Immediate acquisition by the Government of three great trunk lines of railroad in return for a sum of money to the shareholders altogether inadequate as far as the value is concerned, was prompted not only by strategic and military considerations, but also by the discovery of gross administrative abuses in the management of the railroads, calculated to impair their efficiency as a means of transport both in time of peace and time of war. It was found that the sums of money that should have been spent in the maintenance of the permanent road and of the rolling stock had been divided among the directors and the principal officials, who were in the habit of voting to themselves large bonuses. This action on the part of the Czar will, however, result in still further discouraging the investment of foreign capital in

It is an interesting and significant fact that the managers of the Midwinter Exposition in San Francisco have decided to keep the gates of their fair open on Sundays, in spite of some agitation on the part of the churches in favor of Sunday closing. The situation is, to be sure, different from that in Chicago, since the World's Fair directors had accepted the Government's appropriation on condition that the Exposition should be closed on the first day of the week; but after Sunday opening was decided on the dance was triffing except on the last few Sundays.

On such a day as yesterday a man doesn't need to be a poet in order to be warranted in sighing for "a beaker full of the warm South," or of the cold North, for that matter,

There is no truth whatever in the report that a conference of Republican politicians was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel or elsewhere on Thursday, or at any other time, at which questions of patronage and policy, in connection with the organization of the next Legislature, were determined or discussed. There has been no such conference since the election. No three of the persons named in the printed report of such a conference have at any time since election been together. The next Legislature will organize without any effort on the part of any boss or set of bosses, any committee or combination whatever, to control its actions. The next Speaker of the Assembly will be as free of any restraint or compulsion in the organization of the committees as such an officer ever was in the history of this Republic. And any and all reports to the contrary are simply

Occasional failures of justice under Mr. Nicoli's administration of the District-Attorney's office are painfully suggestive of what will occur when Colonel Fellows ceases to live a simple Christian life and again becomes a public prosecutor.

enough. Mayor Boody has made up his mind that he has, and announces his purpose never to accept public office again. Nothing in his official career becomes him like the leaving of it. Seeing that he was beaten by a plurality of over 30 000. It betokens good sense on his part to consider his retirement to private life permanent. He says he has gained experience which he thinks may be valuable to him, and he regrets nothing that has "transpired along the line of natural experience." There is an occult meaning here which the retiring Mayor ought to elucidate for the benefit of future Democratic aspirants for the Mayoralty. "Natural experience"? Is there an esoteric allusion in this to the influence laid by the Ring and Gang upon Mr. Boody? But, surely, in view of the circumstances in which he was made a candidate, the Mayor cannot think there was anything "unnatural" in that, If he had had his eyes open he could have expected nothing else.

If "raw materials" are not put on the free list and if ad valorem duties are not universally adopted the simon-pure Free Traders will be in luty bound to repudiate the Wilson bill in toto.

What is the matter with the British Foreign Office? We have been waiting patiently to hear that the English Minister to Hawaii has been recalled in disgrace, but the news does not come. It is now over 'wo weeks since the full text of 'Paramount' Blount's report was published, and surely there has been plenty of time for Lord Rosebery to act. It will be remembered the English Minister followed Minister Stevens's example last January and promptly recognized the Provisional Government. According to Mr. Blount, he did this because he was convinced that the Provisional Government had Mr. Stevens's support and that it would be folly for the Queen to resist the United States. It

word of protest, knuckle down to the Ame Minister and allow himself to be hoodwi into the recognition of a government illegal established and hostile to English influen Can it be that Lord Rosebery has not heard of Blount's report, or has the English Minister given a different version of the revolution e dietated, for instance, by Mr. Stevens Would it not be a good idea for Mr. Blount to send a marked copy of his report to the British Foreign Office?

PERSONAL.

Theodore Thomas and Walter Damrosch have both accepted the invitation of the Peabody Con-servatory Alumni Association of Baltimore to act as judges of the string quartet medal competition of that organization. Both expressed a lively interest in the work of the association.

John Hill, of Derby, England, who is nearly ninety-one years old, was initiated into Prince Ed-ward Lodge of Odd Fellows Christmas Day, 1823, and is probably the oldest living member of the

General Fisher, who owns a farm in Valley Forge, Penn., has a contract to furnish about 300 live ducks, geere and chickens to a Philade, phia theatre for the presentation of a "pastora melodrama."

The Postmaster-General of Austria-Hungery has decided to ask the Government of that country to give a pension to Joseph Jagello, a letter carrier of Lemburg, Poland, and treat him as a member a royal family. Jazello is a direct descendant of the Jagello family, which formerly ruled over Poland and Lithnania. He is an industrious, simple-minded fellow, to whom pomp and show are di-nasteful. A few weeks ago he received a rewar-of eight guiden, about \$2.50, for entraordinary di-gence. He is married and the father of a number of children.

J. Sloat Fassett, of this State, has been spending several weeks on a hunting trip w Edward Crocker, in New-Mexico, where the ex-Collector has an extensive cattle They shot a rood many antelopes and deer, and were right in the midst of a dangerous district where the remnant of the Apache tribe under "The Kid" runs at large. The two gentlemen went to Sin Francisco after their hunt, for a brief stay,

It is to be gothered from the many details and interdenials in regard to the health of Prince Bismarck that he vigor that he had before his last sickness, write vigor that he had before his ast seems a German correspondent of "The Philadelphia Telegraph." He does indeed walk in his park somewhat as before. He is not however, able to be at his old place at his writing desk, and receives absolutely no visitors. H's friends fear less the winter at Friedrichsruh will be too severe

Senator Hoar is much interested in gaining assistance for Washington and Lee University. Dur-ing the war this institution suffered severely from the ravages of the troops, especially what was known as Hunter's raid. The s were no respecters of buildings, and treated the buildings of the university as though they were Confederate dwelling places. The result was that the laboratory and library were burned and the work of the college badly crippled. The university now appeals to Congress for aid, and wishes an appropriation of \$17.00 to restore the buildings that were destroyed by the raid.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Chimmle-Say. Chennie, any good books in de

library now? Chonnie-Yes, dere's a bully one dat I'm goin' to freeze on to nex' week. De name of it is "Daniel de Rounder.

"Yes, Bawkins is an absolute slave to fashion."
"Bawkins? Why, he looks like a raspicker, and
never goes out at all." "Just so—he's working himself to death to buy his wife a sealskin coat."—(Detroit Tribune.

"The Boston Transcript" has kindly saved the girls of Radeliffe College the trouble college yell by suggesting "Rad, Rad, Rad."

It was in the South School the other day that the scholars were asked to write a sentence which should contain the pronoun "i," and a small colored pupil perpetrated this:

"My mother made a shortcake. It was so short it didn't get any of it."—(Hartford Post.

THE VOICE OF THE CHARMER.

O Grover, dear Grover, You are half seas over, Come over the whole of the way: ? No longer I count On the dear Paramount-Come over, all over, I pray. II.

They've asked for the papers! And all of our capers Will soon be laid to full view. With Gresham I'm lonely; Dear Queen, could I only Be wafted, my charmer, to youl III.

There's Dave, I'm afraid of; I know what he's made of; He's a knave clear down to his book I feel kind of dare-y, Then I feel kind of scarey. I long for some substitute,

IV. O Grover, dear Grover, You're half seas over, Come over the whole of the way; This Willis you've sent Begins to relent-Come over, all over, I pray

Guest-Landlord, you may bring me a sirlots steak. Let it be fresh and juicy, broiled half through, but not too rare, very tender, and be sure that you use real fresh butter.

Landlord-Why, if I had such a fine thing as that, sir, I'd eat it myself?—(Fliegende Blätten

Some Manchester (England) workingmen were discussing Darwin the other day, when one of them less learned than the rest exclaimed: "Darwen, I kna that place. A've been ther

"Get out, you fooli!" said another, "We're nut talkin' about the place called Darwen, but the mon. Hevn't ye nivver heerd o' Darwen? Why. hadn't been for Darwen, we s'ould all hev been chatterin' monkeys, and nut gentlemen, like

Her Sentiments.—"Your Majesty," said the attendant at the Hawalian court, "what are your sentiments with reference to the tariff in the United States?"

"I haven't had time to consider that question," replied Queen Lil, "but I'm for the protection of the Hawalian monarchy, permanently and unreservedly,"—(Washington Star.

According to "The Milwaukee Journal," De It is a wise man who knows when he has had cratic, "the restoration of the Democratic party to power after a period of sentimental exaspera be regarded as an act springing from to second sober thought of the people

Somewhat Paradoxical.—"So you used to business for yourself, ch?" asked the bu-man. "How does it happen you are looking employment?".

employment?"
"I guess I wasn't up to business ways," answered
the applicant. "Every time I failed I made a
failure of it."—(Indianapolis Journal. The annual "dead letter sale" will be held in

head of "miscellaneous articles," comprises 6,228 parcels. Under the head of books are scheduled 1.001 lots, and the third schedule, jewelry, includes

Polite to a Fault.—Johnny's Mamma—When my little boy went out with Jerry, did he remember to be polite and make Jerry go out before him?

Johnny—Yes, ma, sure, I did. An' when he wouldn't go out first, I turned around and slugged him.—(Chicago Record.

This passage is from Rae's "Modern Egypt": "American visitors to Egypt are accounted the best patron of Egyptian body-snatchers. They are glad to return home with a mummy; they are proud to have their friends see it unrolled; they bury their own dead with surpassing care, placing them in caskets within splendid tombs. It might seem as if, with Ulysses in Hecuba, they were recompensed for lives of struggle by reposing under noble monuments. A cemetery in America is generally the most beautiful adjunct to a city. Would not the cultured citizens of Boston shudder if told that a day might come when Mount Auburn would be treated as a mine in which shafts are sunk and levels driven in order to discover human remains and bring them to the surrace, there to be sold to strangers from beyond the sea in quest of curiosities, or else to be put on exhibition at home?

res, or else to be put on exhibition at home?

"Persons who never visited the World's Fair, but who want to make a bluff successfully that they did so, are now buying for 10 cents certificates to the effect that they took a ride in the Ferris wheel," said a man this morning. "The certificates are sold at several newsstands, and the demand for them shows that a great many persons need some sort of 'affidavit' to make their friends believe the netually were in the wheel, which is 20) feet high For 50 cents you can make your friends believe that you rode five or six times in the wheel."

Connact Times-Star,